

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

AS USUAL during the recess the flow of extra-Parliamentary oratory is going on. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain have been holding forth at Glasgow and Leeds respectively. Mr. Chamberlain humourously asked whether the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were the real leaders of the Conservative party:

"Are they principals in the firm, or are they only commercial travellers, authorized to accept orders from whatever quarter, but not intrusted with the details of the management of the concern? If leaders are people who go first, then I should say that undoubtedly, during the last session and for some time before, the Conservative party has been personally conducted by Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir Drummond Wolff looks after religious scruples, Lord Randolph Churchill cares of its material interests."

SIR WILLIAM Harcourt on Lord Salisbury:

"I never observe Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury trying to act in concert, without wondering what caprice of fortune it was that ever linked them together. They remind me of the celebrated simile of Lord Chatham when he compared two statesmen to the different rivers which join at Lyons, the one a dull and placid stream, and the other a roaring and turbulent torrent. Of Sir Stafford Northcote, I desire to speak with all the respect that is due to his courtesy and fairness. As to Lord Salisbury's style of political warfare, I would rather leave it to the judgment of those who know what belongs to the decorum of public discussion. When the noble marquis thinks fit to speak of Mr. Gladstone in such language as this, that he has adopted 'pulpit style' which leads him 'to the perpetration of the rankest nonsense,' I ask myself whether he thinks that is a style of rhetoric which will commend the leader of the Conservative party to the judgement of the English nation. For my part, I am content to say of it that it seems to me that Lord Salisbury's standard of private taste is as much at fault as his public judgment. I think he might be reminded with advantage of what his great chief, Lord Beaconsfield, once addressed to him personally, when he said that impertinence was not wit, and that insolence was not invective. But passing by those outrages on good manners, and leaving them to the reprobation which they are sure to receive, I ask myself what is the substance of that which these gentlemen have to say? Now to that question it is very difficult to find an answer, and perhaps we ought not to be too critical, because in the unhappy political destitution of these gentlemen, who are on the political tramp, we expect them to take up here and there what they can, and so you will observe that they obtain the Home Rule vote in Durham and a Protectionist seat in Lincoln. Misery always makes people acquainted with strange bad-fellows."

Such language as the above would have, we fear, been regarded in India un-Parliamentary and indecent. Even the word "unworthy" could not be brooked by some of our wise rulers!

A FRENCH PAPER, published at Alexandria, has been suppressed by the Egyptian Government for describing Mahomet as a false prophet. The Egyptian Government is national.

GRAND INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. Mr. Archibald M'Arthur the oldest man in Scotland, has just died in a small cottage at Dunoon, Argyllshire. He was born in 1777. He retained his faculties to the last, but his bodily powers were enfeebled a few years ago. When he reached the age of a century, he was presented with a sum of money publicly subscribed. The death has just been registered of a centenarian named Sarah White, an inhabitant of West Bromwich, near Birmingham. The deceased was over 106 years of age. Her eldest son, who is still alive, is 80 years old.

IN A LETTER to Dr. Ramdas Sen of Berhampore Professor Max Muller thus writes:

"Though I have never been in India, I have spent nearly the whole of my life in the literature of India, and among the best creations of the Indian mind, I sometimes feel as if I had almost become an Indian myself. What I want to see in India is the rising of a national spirit, an honest pride in your past history, a discriminating love of your ancient literature. All this need in no way interfere with a determinate effort to make your future better and brighter even than your past. Take all that is good from Europe, only do not try to become Europeans, but remain what you are, sons of Manu, children of bountiful soil, seekers after truth, worshippers of the same unknown God, whom all men ignorantly worship, but whom all very truly and wisely serve by doing what is just, bright and good."

How different from the advice which Sir Henry Maine gave to the graduates of the Calcutta University. The Vice-Chancellor said, speaking of the great past of India, let the dead past bury the dead!

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

MR. GLADSTONE said at Leeds on the 8th ultimo: "Gentlemen, my fate has been in various respects peculiar. I can claim relations closer than many among you with various portions of this kingdom. By blood I am a Scotchman (cheer) I am by blood a Scotchman; I am by residence a Londoner; I am by marriage a Welshman—(laughter)—and I am by birth a Lancashireman." Mr. Gladstone omitted to add—"by study, sentiment, and feeling I am a Greek."

IT SEEMS that the Bhils are again showing signs of disquietude in the Edur district, and, in consequence, two companies of the 26th Regiment N. I., under the command of Captain Yates, left Ahmedabad on Monday last. The despatch of troops, it is understood, is a matter of precaution only. Major Probyn, who is on special duty in connection with the Bhils, has also left for Edur.

THE FOLLOWING hand-bill it is said is in circulation in England:—Mr. Gladstone is protected at Hawarden by a considerable force of special policemen. "The guards of my house I doubled; the retinue of my person I increased."—*Cicero against Catiline*:

The Minister swears, as of old, by Free Trade;
But, starting, at length, into action,
We find him, neglecting his promises made,
Full back, all at once, on Protection.

IT IS STATED that the rule of granting cards of admission to the Viceroy's levees will be discontinued, and for the future gentlemen will be required to present themselves at Government House, with two cards, which will be used in the manner usual at levees by the A.-D.-C. on duty and his Excellency's Military Secretary. It will be clearly understood, however, that only those who have been presented will be entitled to attend. New presentations will be made in the usual form.

THE DELHI GAZETTE thus endorses our protest against the contemplated move of the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University to extinguish honorable ambition in our medical students. Our contemporary writes:

A PERfidious FACULTY.—It can hardly be said, in fairness, that the strong feeling of indignation which is said to pervade native medical mind of Bengal has been evoked without rather good and sufficient reason. At any rate, if we are to credit a distinguished native contemporary—and there can be no possible reason why we should not—a very palpable piece of injustice has lately been perpetrated against the Native Medical Student of Bengal; and that, too, in a singularly disingenuous way indeed, supposing the matter to be correctly represented. It is stated, without any qualification whatever, that, very recently, the "Medical Faculty" of the Presidency University has advised the governing body of the Institution not to admit any medical student as eligible for the M. B. degree, unless he shall have passed the regular examination in Latin. Now, the utter unfairness—not, just now, to use a harsher epithet—of this authoritative "recommendation" becomes intelligible to the slenderest capacity when the very simple fact comes to be considered, that the necessary tongue is not taught in native schools and colleges; consequently, the very logical deduction is that native students cannot very well be expected to know Latin. And as a consequence, too, they are shut out from, or can not hope to obtain, the much coveted degree of M. B.

We are, however, glad to learn that the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Wilson, does not quite like the idea of the "perfidious faculty."

WE ARE GLAD to learn that all the papers relating to the Ex-Gaekwar's case have been submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and enquiries are now being instituted about the property of the deceased child of the Ex-Chief. It will be remembered this was the last point raised by Dr. M. D. Kavanagh, who appears to be in a fair way of having all the points at issue at least fairly discussed. We are confident that Lord Ripon will see justice done to the Ex-Gaekwar.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* understands that the following financial arrangements are to be shortly applied to the Civil Service:

(1.)—"Acting allowances" which, at present often offer such difficulties in the adjustment of pay, will be abolished and the officiating officer will draw the pay of the permanent incumbent during the time that he acts for him.
(2.)—There will be no 4 percent deduction for pension, Government undertaking to give the whole amount of a Civilian's pension of £1,000 a year, the officer receiving so much,

"net pay" during his period of service, which, of course, means after deducting what has hitherto been paid as the Civilian's share towards his pension. Subscription to the Funds does not enter into this calculation.

It has also been determined, for immediate application that the number of Civilians to be indentured for yearly is to be reduced to a minimum, so as to prevent, in future, block in promotion from which Civilians now suffer and to enable the lower ranks of the Commission to be recruited from below.

Finally, it has been settled that no Civilian shall draw less than say, Rs. 900 per mensem after ten years' service.

IT IS STATED that the Secretary of State has ruled that no more than one year's sick leave shall be allowed at a time from India, any extension of the leave that may be necessary being obtained from the Medical Board at the India Office.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH BURMA has doubled the land-tax in addition to an export duty of Re. 1-4 per maund on rice, the staple produce of the country. We thought the rice duty had been imposed on British Burma with a view to make up the loss from land-tax.

HERE IS ANOTHER instance of Railway and canal impeding drainage. The Punjab paper has the following on the subject:

No scheme for the sanitation of Lahore can be perfect that does not restore the state of drainage of the city which existed before the building of the Northern State Railway. For times immemorial Lahore, if hot and dusty, had been healthy because the ancient bed of the river behind the Fort, through which a stream flowed all the year round, even in the hottest weather, drained away the impurities of the city. When Mr. Mallet, however, was ordered to construct the foundations for the Northern State Railway, he was compelled to build up the head of the perennial supply in the question, since which time (1871) as no more water flows through the ancient bed of the river, the filth of the city has accumulated and now forms a cesspool. Therefore, therefore we fear, every probability that, unless steps are immediately taken to remedy this state of things, every future visitation of Lahore by cholera will be intensified by its existing insanitary condition, whilst a fever epidemic like the one at Amritsar, where the canal has equally helped to block up the always inefficient drainage of that city, is inevitable. As Government is responsible for the sanitation of Lahore, so far as the same has proceeded from the construction of the Northern State Railway, Government is bound to pay for remedying the evil.

We entirely concur.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. The following occurs in one of his great speeches at Leeds:

I cannot pass from the subject of local taxation without impressing on you the fact that local government in this country is a training school for imperial government. The forms and the habits of the local government enable this country to find men who are fit to carry on the business of the government of the country.

Lord Ripon is trying this experiment in India, and we make no doubt that if the plan of local self-Government be nursed in India with fostering care, it may bear the same fruit here as in England.

MR. R. D. RUMSDEN, the Salt agitator in England, in a letter to the *Mahratta* about the Madras Salt Bill, makes the following remarks:

Now, Sir, the long and the short of this matter is that you are misgoverned, because you allow yourselves to be misgoverned. There is a vast deal of rough truth in the saying that "every people gets as good a Government as it deserves." No doubt there are exceptional cases of small states being overwhelmed and injured by superior power but at any rate is not the case with India to-day. The power is ready in your own hands, if you would firmly assert yourselves and insist upon your country being governed in the interests of its people and in obedience to their wishes.

But who listens to poor India?

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, it would appear, has provoked the Chinese Government to protest against French aggression in Tonquin. The Lord of the Sun and Moon does not relish the idea of losing the allegiance of eighteen millions of people whom he regards as his subjects. His protests, however, will be of no avail. The position of the French in the Far East is assured, and they are fully bent upon establishing there the empire which their English rivals wrested from them in the Deccan. This explains the attitude taken by many, if not most Frenchmen in regard to the Suez Canal.—"We, also, have our East Indies to protect, and our interests in the Canal are as vital as yours."

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE publishes the following letter from Rawalpindi :

One Abdul Maksud, a butcher, son of Abdul Basad, the rich meat agent of Ferozepur, wished to slaughter a cow near his own house in the Regimental Bazar. It will be proper to mention here that there are certain places fixed for the killing of kine, and any person breaking the rule is liable to punishment. Abdul Maksud owing to his ignorance, as he says, of the ruling, made arrangements for the slaughter of the cow at his own house. The place proposed was in a *kuta* exposed to the public sight. Several Hindoos live near the place, and it was natural for them to consider this proposed action as an insult to their religion. Everything was ready for the slaughter, when the Hindoos went in a body to the *Kotwal*. The *Kotwal* with some of his men and the Hindoos in question went to the spot to prevent the unlawful act being done by the butcher. The butcher, seeing the *Kotwal* and the crowd of Hindoos, released the cow, and fled from the spot on a tandem. The Hindoos, I hear, pursued him, but he escaped. Fortunately the matter ended here. If the Hindoos insisted on going to the *Kotwal* had attacked the butcher, something like the Multan riots would have happened. Again, if the butcher, instead of taking to his heels, had resisted the Hindoos, a similar result would have ensued. The Cantonment Magistrate and General Massey visited the spot, and ordered the *Kotwal* to preserve the peace.

If the local authorities will but act firmly and impartially, much of the ill-feeling between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans will soon pass away.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Jonye :

I am sorry to inform you that sickness is very prevalent here. The fell disease, cholera, has broken out after a recess of 2 or 3 years. In the course of a fortnight about a dozen lives have been carried away. The homoeopathic treatment in several cases has proved quite successful. It is strange that this system of treatment is not generally adopted, though its efficacy is so transparent, and cheap at the same time. Here we have not a single tank whose water we can safely drink. The state of the roads, drains and tanks is woefully bad. Jungles are suffered to grow in the *khirki* of almost every house. There is nobody to remedy the evil. A Municipality in a thriving town like Jonye is a desideratum.

A serious accident occurred here yesterday by a hackney with two ponies falling into a tank from the absence of a fence round the tank. I think all tanks on road-side should be fenced properly for public protection.

To commemorate the memory of the late Babu Harromohun Mukhopadhyay, his son, Babu Hemchunder, has offered to found a scholarship in the local Training School. Babu Harromohun had attained the ripe age of fourscore and ten, and died at Calcutta about a month and a half ago, leaving an ample fortune which he acquired by self-exertion. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him for the suavity of his manners and generous disposition.

A CORRESPONDENT notices the practice, which he thinks is rather a little too common in the Punjab, of certain Head Assistants in the local Executive Commissariat Offices doing things in their own way. As a rule they get in their own men as Gomastas and Assistants. In direct violation of the Government rules the securities of the former are dispensed with and out-spoken assistants are turned out. The Punjab is the last place where such things ought to occur. After the recent disclosures of Commissariat frauds the practice referred to above, if true, should be summarily put down.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has appointed all Government pleaders in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to be *ex-officio* public prosecutors in the districts in which they hold office.

THE QUANTITY of opium to be brought forward for sale next year will be 56,400 chests, made up as follows :—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory.			
Reserve of 1879-80	...	Chests.	Chests.
Supply from 1880-81 about	...	12,897	
		15,303	28,200
Opium manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory.			
Reserve of 1879-80	...	8,855	
Supply from 1880-81 about	...	19,345	28,200
			56,400

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

How PUBLIC women are regulated at Berlin ! We read in the *Bulletin Continental* that a public woman is directed always to wear simple and decent dress, and that she is not to resort to any striking toilette that may draw the attention of the passer-by. She is forbidden to stand on a public road and live in the neighbourhood of churches, schools, public offices and the palace. The windows of her room should always remain closed; and she is forbidden to place a lamp, or any other sign whatever on her house to tempt passers-by. We wish these rules were made universal.

THE LADY CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* in London gives some interesting particulars regarding domestic expenditure in England for the benefit of Anglo-Indians. She says that unfurnished houses, in the country or at the sea-side can be had much cheaper than in or around London. Unfurnished houses are let from £45 to £60 per annum, furnished houses at £150. The cost of servants is a heavy item. £30 per annum is the smallest sum they stand in each for food. The wages of a well-trained, respectable housemaid average from £14 to £18

per annum; of a cook from £18 to £24. A "general" could be had for £16 to £20, but that would mean that the mistress would have to do a considerable portion of the household work herself, especially with children. Houses of the kind referred to contain drawing-room, dining-room, three bed rooms, servants' room, a dressing-room which serves as a bath-room (few houses in England under a rental of £70 per annum have bathrooms fitted up), and the usual servants' offices. If gardens are attached to the houses, they are expensive luxuries. A job-gardener receives from three and six pence to five shillings per diem.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of India has in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by the late Syed Azim-uddin Hossain Khan Bahadur C. S. I., during the Mutiny at Arrah, as also in the capacity of a Deputy Collector at Patna, has been pleased to appoint his second son, Syed Alimuddin Hossain as an attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan. Hereditary claims of this kind ought to be recognized.

ANOTHER Fuller Case, though not with the same sad result. It would appear that the lascar of the "S. S. Auckland" while squeezing the ship, struck the foot or toe of an officer on board with the squeegee, at which the latter threw a knife towards the former and caused him injury. The defendant admitted having caused the injury but pleaded that he did so under provocation and without any premeditated intent to wound the complainant. The Senior Magistrate of Bombay accordingly fined the officer Rs. 500, a moiety of which has been made over to the complainant. What would the Magistrate have done, if the position were reversed, and the *sahib* were the complainant and the lascar the defendant ?

THE INDU-PROKASH complains of paucity of attendance at some of the recent meetings of the Bombay Corporation. In this respect the Calcutta Commissioners are a worthy example.

WITH REFERENCE to stores procured by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, the Governor General in Council directs that for the future supply of articles enumerated in the list the course suggested in the Resolution of September last shall be followed in Bengal and in all other provinces. Another proof of earnestness of Lord Ripon's Government in this matter.

SATURDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THERE is a rumour afloat that Mr. Knight's London *Statesman* has ceased to exist. We do hope that this rumour is not true. The London *Statesman* acted as a powerful lever to support the cause of India Reform. If it has come to a dead-lock from want of grease to the wheels, it will be an indelible disgrace to India.

WE ARE glad to see the revival of the Dalhousie Institute. We believe Mr. S. E. J. Clarke of the *Indian Daily News* is taking an active part in this good work. Father Lafont has favoured the Institute with one of his electrifying lectures. We hope other scholars and scientists will follow his worthy example.

MR. GRANT-DUFF as a practical statesman advocates the combination of Western and Eastern culture in the education of Indian youths. In his reply to the Mahomedan address he said: "The Taj at Agra, which is (in my humble judgment, and in the judgment of many who have a far better right to give an opinion upon such subjects) by far the most beautiful building in the world, with perhaps the exception of the Parthenon, which is, alas! but an exquisite ruin—could never have been created without the intimate union of Eastern and Western ideas. What has been done in one department of human effort may be done in many more." We say *ditto*.

RAJA RAMPAL SING, whose name has appeared as a candidate for Parliamentary election, has returned to India. We hope he will help his countrymen in securing local self-government on a broad basis, which Lord Ripon has so kindly promised us.

It is stated that the Bombay Town Council have been invited by Government to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a *Mont-de-piété*, or public pawn shop, to be supported by municipal funds. The experiment is worth trying, but we doubt whether the municipal bodies will be quite equal to the task.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapore Correspondent in the Nuddea district :

For the few weeks we have been urging in the columns of the *Patriot* that malarious fever is committing havoc in Bhadalia, but it does not appear that our cry has reached the ears of those for whom it is intended. In Gossain Durgapore and its

vicinity the people are panic-struck, there is not a family which has not at least one suffering member. Mr. Anderson, the Sub-divisional Officer of Kushtea, turns a deaf ear to our complaints, and he does not care for what appears in the columns of native papers. One of the two native Doctors sent to Kushtea is idling at head-quarters, and Mr. Anderson does not think it worth his while to utilize his services. The sanitary condition of Poradah, though now an important Railway station, is deplorable. The tanks are a collection of foetid liquid, and the villages on both sides of the rail are overgrown with jungle, and as is to be expected the people are all suffering from fever. The zemindars of this and the neighbouring places sit with their folded hands literally doing nothing. It is a pity that Babu Ramgopal Shaw, zemindar of Amtah, is laid up or we might have expected some help at his hands. Mr. Anderson did not visit this neighbourhood last year and we do not know whether he will deign to see the places here this year. We can hold out to him a tempting bait in the shape of a leopard which is committing mischief among the cattle here. He will have a good game. From the grant of a lakh of rupees given by the Lieutenant-Governor for the improvement of village roads and the opening of culverts some portion ought to be applied to the repairs of the Haisi-Gossain Durgapore Road. The Nuddea Fever Commission will I hope examine the tank. They will do well to consult Dr. Chatterjee, a medical practitioner of good repute.

THERE WERE 332 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th November, of which 62 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 104 from fevers, 42 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents and suicides, 15 from phthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 19 from tetanus; 14 from spleen diseases and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 42 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 57 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 17. The average of daily mortality was 47.4.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Agra November 26.—No news of any importance received from Kandahar for some days. Merchants report that the Amir is encamped outside the City at Deh Khawaja and is collecting carriage for an early march to Kabul being anxious to start soon after the *Esk. Sirdar* Habibullah Khan, uncle of the Amir, is now Governor of Kandahar. Trade is recommencing between Kandahar and Herat. A large caravan recently arrived reports all quiet in Herat, where Abdul Khudus Khan was acting as Governor.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, November 21.—The London Liberal papers attribute the result of the Stafford election to the influence and support of the local Irish. The Conservative papers regard the result as a crushing censure on the policy of the Government. The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant reached Hindustan on the 18th.

22.—It is officially announced that Prince Leopold was betrothed to the princess Helena of Waldeck on the 1st inst at Frankfurt. Advices from Mecca state that the mortality from cholera is decreasing. *Obituary*—General Grenthed.

23.—There is a general and gradual revival of outrages in Ireland. The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the situation is disappointing and disquieting.

24.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at Belfast, thanked the Landlords for realising in support of the law, but feared that the dissatisfaction and ill-feeling were deep-seated.

Vienna November 20.—Count Korospalak, the Austrian Ambassador at Petersburg, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Berlin November 23.—The Emperor William is again unwell and confined to his room.

Dublin November 23.—The Natal Legislative Council has voted supplies for six instead of twelve months in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Sendal as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, whose appointment is unpopular.

Aden November 23.—The S. S. Surat, with outward mails of the 11th instant, left at 10 A.M. today.

Constantinople November 24th.—A difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Greece about Post Offices, the Porte having ordered the Greek Post office here to be closed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1880-81. 2. Suggestions regarding the Management of the Leased Forests of Basahir in the Sutledge Valley of the Punjab, by D. Brandis, F.R.S. C.I.E. 3. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1880-81. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I. Part II. No. III. 1881. 5. Report on the Operations of the Census taken on the 17th February 1881 in Jeypore State, by Jwala Sahale, F.R.S. 6. Indian Case Law on Torts, by R. D. Alexander, B.C.S., Allahabad. 7. Prachin Parana Sungraha or collections from the Ancient Puranas containing Hurry Bungas, Vishnu Purba, published by Protap Chunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 8. Ravana Badha—an Opera in Bengali, by Girish Chunder Ghose. 9. Gobin Chunder Dutt & Co.'s Wholesale Price Current of European Drugs and Chemists, &c., for August 1881. 10. Saiba-Bala—a story in Bengali.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1881.

THE VICEROY IN RAJPUTANA.

LORD RIPON's utterances are deservedly drawing public attention. They are simple but earnest, and shew to great advantage the inner man

of the Viceroy. We have already noticed His Excellency's addresses at Delhi and Agra; those delivered in Rajputana were in one respect far more important than the first. It was in that stronghold of Native Principalities His Excellency unfolded his views and policy regarding the relations which should subsist between the British Government and the Native States. We will come to this by-and-bye. We cannot pass over His Lordship's address to the Jeypore College. That address contains an exposition of the educational policy of his Lordship. Addressing the students His Lordship said, "I can truly say, gentlemen, that I would have given a great deal when I came to India if I had been able to speak the language of Hindustan; but you at least can understand me in my language, and I would therefore very briefly ask you students here not to neglect the great advantages which an institution of this kind affords." Referring to primary education His Lordship remarked: "That is a subject in which I take a very special and peculiar interest. I know well that it is impossible in this vast country to proceed very rapidly in that matter or to hope to do after many years even a small portion of the work, which ought ultimately to be accomplished, but here again I am much encouraged in the efforts which I hope to make in that direction in the districts of India under the immediate administration of the British Government, by the example which has been afforded by the State of Jaipore. These things I look upon, gentlemen, as subjects upon which I may most heartily and unfeignedly congratulate you. I may congratulate you upon the past, upon this as upon the other great benefits which your late Maharaja conferred upon his people." We now turn to his Excellency's Ajmere address, which was replete with the greatest interest. This address was delivered at the Mayo College at Ajmere. After touching upon some points of detail His Excellency thus launched upon the momentous question of the policy of Government towards the native states. His Excellency said:

"I am deeply impressed with the belief, that it is of the greatest importance to India, that the native States of this country should be prospering and well administered. I am firmly convinced that the maintenance of these native States is of no less political importance to the government of England than it is to the people of those States themselves. (Applause). It will always be the aim of my policy, so long as I fill the office, which I now occupy to maintain the integrity and dignity of the native States of India (applause), and to promote to the utmost of my power their prosperity and well-being. But at the same time I am no less impressed with the deep responsibility which rests with the Government of India, with regard to the well-being of the inhabitants of those States. The British rule in this Peninsula has established throughout the length and breadth of the land an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, that is one of the greatest claims which we can put forward to the attachment of the chiefs and inhabitants of India. But the very fact that that peace is maintained by the power of the English name throws of itself a great responsibility upon the Government to see that the inhabitants of the native States do not suffer from misgovernment or oppression (applause.) And it is undoubtedly a task of no small difficulty and delicacy to reconcile that freedom from all harassing and needless interference which we desire to secure to the native princes and chiefs, with that protection from injustice and oppression, which we are bound to afford to the people who dwell in those territories. Now, it seems to me that there is no better mode of effecting this object, and discharging these responsibilities than by encouraging the work that is being done in an institution of this kind, and by promoting among the youth who are hereafter to become princes and nobles in the States of India that education, and that training, which will best fit them to discharge the responsibilities of the important positions to which they will ultimately be called."

Nobly said. Lord Ripon in effect declared before the wide world that while it is the bounden duty of the British Government to secure the welfare and happiness of the subjects of the Native States, that object should not be attained by force, coercion, meddlesomeness, or threat, but that it should be affected through the humanizing, civilizing, elevating and beneficent influence of education. If Indian statesmen in the past had borne this solemn truth in mind, there would not have been so much bloodshed, rapine

and plunder, so much heart-burning and discontent, and so much stain on the bright escutcheon of British glory. We only hope that the just and liberal policy proclaimed by Lord Ripon in Rajputana will be persevered in by the British Government not only in his time but for all time to come. The success of this moral force we make bold to say will be much greater, as it will be much more honorable, than that of the physical force hitherto employed.

And what is the sort of education which Lord Ripon would give to the sons of Indian princes and nobles? His Excellency thus expressed himself on the subject:

Now, we do not wish to turn those who are educated here into mere imitations of Englishmen. That would be a very foolish desire calculated not to benefit the future prospects of the students. Nothing could be further from our object than to weaken their connection with their families or their attachment to their country or their respective national traditions. What we wish is as far as possible to combine what is best in the education which we give to our own English boys at home, with an entire respect for the customs and feelings of the people of this country. We set before us as the end and aim of our efforts here to train the students that they may be able hereafter efficiently and successfully to discharge the important duties which will, in all probability, fall to their lot. In short, what we desire is to give you all that we possess in the learning and habit of the west, while at the same time we wish you to retain all that is best, and highest, and worthiest, in your traditions and customs (applause), and therefore, it is my most earnest desire and hope that the students of this College will do their part by the advantages which it affords.

Unfortunately the tendency of the education imparted at the Ajmere College has not been in the direction so wisely pointed out by Lord Ripon. In a recent article on the Ajmere College we pointed out the hollowness of the system followed there. It is all outward varnish and nothing good or substantial. We do hope that Lord Ripon will place the system of education in the Ajmere College on a sound basis.

At Chittore His Excellency decorated the Maharana of Oodypore with the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India. There is perhaps not a crowned head on the face of the earth with an older history and prouder lineage than this Rajput potentate. His Highness welcomed the Viceroy with great cordiality, and His Excellency was highly pleased with what he saw. Lord Ripon's visit to Rajputana will be long remembered in that romance land, not only for His Excellency's noble bearing and sentiments, but also for his earnest sympathy with the Rajput race.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

ENGLISHMEN have been proverbially meddlesome, and they will meddle with other people with or without reason. Whenever they can seize a principle, which they choose to call a principle, they will ride the hobby to the utmost. They have found a hobby horse in the opium question of India, and they are giving their nerves no rest in riding it. Those who have taken to this fancy are otherwise estimable men, but in their fanaticism they cannot see the real truth which lies at the bottom of the question. On the 21st October last, we read, a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to support the movement for the suppression of the opium traffic of India. The Lord Mayor M.P. presided. In his opening speech his Lordship said: "He did not believe there ever had been a blacker page in the history of the country than that which recorded its transactions with the Empire of China. The war with China was thoroughly unjustifiable." As a general proposition this is undoubtedly true, but why connect it with the Indian opium question? It is a commercial question pure and simple, and it ought to be discussed on its own merits. The wars with China had been originally undertaken not with a view to force Indian opium upon China, but with the object of securing British influence and finding an outlet for British trade in China. England has never taken any particular interest in Indian revenues. Surely she would not go to war with

a foreign nation for the sake of the Indian exchequer. It is true that British influence in China has facilitated the way to the opium trade in China, but this has been one of the extraneous results of British intercourse with the Celestial empire. The Lord Mayor was so much taken up by his fanatical feeling on the opium question that he did not hesitate to say that the mutinies, wars and famines in India were manifestations of the vengeance of God for the dire sin committed by England by sending opium to China. His Lordship said: "He felt that great national sins, such as that could not be left unpunished, and that famines, wars, and mutinies in India had proved far more costly than the opium trade was productive." But whatever the sin, it has been committed by England, and not by India. The people of India are at least innocent. This is known to the All-Knowing, and we refuse to believe that the Author of All Mercy would afflict his innocent children in India with the miseries of war and famine for the sins of their rulers. If those sins call for the vengeance of the Almighty, surely it should fall on the head of England and not on that of India.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the first Resolution, but His Grace did not attempt much argument; we will, however, briefly notice what little he did advance in the way of argument. He said: "He had seen a defence of the opium traffic in which it was stated that the number of persons who smoked opium was an insignificant percentage—something under 1 per cent, of the entire population—and that, therefore, they were exciting themselves about a matter which after all was only a trifling evil. But when they looked into the figures on which that calculation was based, they found that the bodies and minds of no less than 2,000,000 human beings were involved in those deleterious and demoralizing practices. The number might be small as compared with the immense population of China, but it involved a collection of individuals equivalent to the whole of the inhabitants of the diocese of London and to about half of the entire population of that metropolis, and the attempt to rescue even 2,000,000 human souls from the thralldom of a destructive habit was surely large enough, and worthy of the energy of every member of the community." Would that the Archbishop had looked at home! Would that His Grace had considered what devastations, physical, social, and moral, are going on in the United Kingdom owing to the drink-crave of the British nation! Has His Grace done any thing to stem the tide of misery and demoralization, with which fire-water has flooded society in the British Isles? We humbly submit—charity should begin at home. We have the highest respect for Lord Shaftesbury, but as usual his Lordship is nothing if not fanatical. His Lordship said: "All admitted the physical mischief which the trade inflicted on our fellow-subjects in India and on the people of China." We beg leave to say that the physical evil of taking opium is not admitted by all. On the contrary the highest medical authorities hold that taken in moderation opium contributes to health. We find this to be the case from our experience in all parts of India. We cannot say how many lives have been literally rescued from the jaws of death by a timely and moderate use of opium. His Lordship continued: "They should demand that the Government should be dissevered once for all from the cultivation and sale of opium, than which nothing was more degrading and ignominious, so that at all events it could no longer be called 'a national abomination.'" But grant that the Government should dis sever its connection with the opium monopoly, will that prevent the cultivation and consumption of opium? We fear not. His Lordship added: "He believes the Chinese Government and the Chinese people were thoroughly sincere in their wish that it should be suppressed, and he implored the authorities in India and England to give up connection with what was a mysterious and mighty evil, physically, morally, financially, and religiously." But if the Chinese Government and people have been sincerely desirous to suppress opium, why are they then growing it in their own country? This is a question, which is not answered by the agitators. Cardinal Manning remarked that he did

not agree with Lord Shaftesbury as to the good policy of abolishing the Government monopoly. He said: "He is rightly differed from the observations of his noble friend, Lord Shaftesbury, who had condemned the connection of the Government with the opium trade, for he believed it was far safer, even from their own point of view, that Government should retain in its hands that pernicious monopoly than that it should be broken up and diffused among a multitude of traders, whose competition would increase and stimulate the trade, and over whom control would be difficult. Nero had wished that the Roman people had had only one neck, and it was in the same sense that he (the Cardinal) desired that the opium trade should remain a monopoly, for the sword was impending over it and one would rejoice at the time when it finally descended." Yes, but will English merchants allow the trade to be abolished? Will they not be only too glad to keep the traffic in their own hands? As was the case in salt monopoly so will it be in opium monopoly, the English merchants will fill their pockets with what now goes to the Indian treasury. This is our prophesy, and time will show whether we are right or wrong. His Lordship exclaimed: "Let the meeting consider for what our sway in the East was given us. Was it to insure the material prosperity of India and promote its material civilization, and nothing else? Was it to commit high treason against man himself, to violate the law of nations and nature, and to undermine the brain and mind of the poor ignorant Native for the sake of raising a paltry eight millions of finance? If so, they were preparing a castigation for themselves which might come even from human hands, but which would certainly reach them when over the tumultuous reign of human will there came slowly but surely at the last the judgment of the one great Sovereign-will before whom nations and people must bow." But is not the British Government spreading misery and demoralization among the people of India by fostering the desire for spirituous liquor? Is it not a sin to do so, and why do not the clergy of England raise their voice against it? Sydney Smith wrote that when the British would retire from India, the only memorial they would leave behind would be broken bottles. We do not go so far as that, but surely the British philanthropists should first look to the morale and happiness of their own subjects before they talk of foreign people. As regards the Chinese, say what these philanthropists may, they cannot root out from them the habit of taking opium, but as regards India the remedy lies in their own hands. They can easily put a stop to the spreading evil of drunkenness, and they ought to do it first before they undertake the impossible task of suppressing opium in China.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE well-informed London correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the question of abolishing the Council of the Secretary of State for India is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. He writes:—"The Government are now reconsidering a scheme for abolishing the Indian Council. This proposal was mooted at the commencement of the last session, and was thought to be one of the schemes of retrenchment which the Government would be likely to propose. More pressing matters, however, pushed it to one side, and it stood over until now, when, as I said, it has been revived with a view to carry it out next session. There has long been a feeling among leading men on both sides of the House that inasmuch as the Indian Council fulfilled no purpose of practical utility, it ought to be abolished. Its only influence was to screen the responsibility of the Secretary of State from Parliament. Why the India Office should not be managed on the principle of the other offices can only be explained by the desire to provide snug berths for the Directors of the old Company. But no necessity now exists for its continuance, if there were an efficient Under-Secretary of State. I do hear it said that in the appointment of Mr. Walpole the Council evinced a desire to prolong their own existence. It is to be observed that Mr. Walpole

was not appointed Assistant Under-Secretary; but 'Assistant to the Under-Secretary.' The Council doubtless thought that with such an Under-Secretary and Assistant there would be no need for them. The abolition of the Council would result in a saving of £40,000 a year to the Home charges, and that is an item too important to be overlooked."

We believe the proposal to abolish the India Council originated with Lord Salisbury, when he was Secretary of State for India. His Lordship had very good reasons to look upon the Council as a nuisance. It was a serious obstacle in his way. The Council did not support his aggressive and iniquitous Afghan policy. Sir Erskine Perry, in his memorable minute on the Afghan war, which we published in these columns, tells us that the despatches of the Government of India reporting the occupation of Quetta and the discussions which had taken place between Lord Lytton and the Amir in 1876 and in the early part of 1877, "caused great alarm in Council, the members of which, with the exception of one or two voices, strongly deprecated any extension of the frontier. They pointed out that the occupation of Quetta was the first step which have been perseveringly urged for forty years as the indispensable preliminary to successful aggressive policy, and they dwelt mainly on the consideration that, if once the frontier line is extended, into the mass of mountains west of the Indus, it will be impossible to avoid the necessity sooner or later of annexing the whole Afghanistan." Here is the secret of Lord Salisbury's strong aversion to the Indian Council. An imperious man like his Lordship could not brook opposition to the carrying out of the project on which he had set his heart. In spite of his imperiousness, Lord Salisbury was obliged to show some deference to the views expressed by his Council. But for the strong opposition of that body, His Lordship would never have enjoined on the Government of India to carefully abstain from any measures, which could be held to indicate on the part of Her Majesty's Government, a resolution permanently to maintain British troops in that town. True, the Indian Council was not strong enough to prevent the execution of the aggressive frontier policy, but it succeeded to make itself heard to such an extent as to compel Lord Salisbury to conceal its real character, so long as it could possibly have been concealed. In these circumstances, it was perfectly natural that His Lordship should be anxious to do away altogether with what he considered a set of obstructives. This important fact should be carefully borne in mind in considering the proposal to abolish the India Council.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* coolly asserts that the creation of the India Council was merely due to a desire to provide snug berths for the Directors of the East India Company. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this assertion. Her Majesty's Government, we believe, was actuated by a higher and nobler motive in establishing the Indian Council. True, the other Ministers of the Crown are not provided with a special body of advisers, whom they could consult in matters of importance; but there is a great difference between the work of the India Office and that of the other offices. The India Council, as the reader knows, was constituted under the Act of 1858 on the extinction of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. The Council was established with a view to give the Secretary of State the benefit of the special knowledge of India possessed by the Directors of the East India Company, and not to provide snug berths for those gentlemen. Under the Act of 1858 the Secretary of State became the arbiter of the destinies of India, and as an English statesman appointed to the India Office could not be expected, as a rule, to know much about this country, it was thought proper to supply him with special knowledge of Indian affairs. The wisdom of this arrangement was beyond question. It is true that English statesmen, who serve their apprenticeship in Parliament, are presumed to understand sufficiently the duties of any great ministerial office which they may be called upon to fill;

but so far as the Indian Secretaryship is concerned, that is nothing more than a mere presumption or a gratuitous assumption. Of the seven or eight statesmen, who have been appointed Secretaries of State for India since 1858, not one had possessed any special knowledge of India before his appointment. In selecting the Indian Minister as well as other Ministers the Premier is guided mainly by the exigencies of party politics, and not by the fitness of the nominees. For instance Mr. Gladstone wished to entrust the portfolio of Indian affairs to the best man in his party, he could not have a better selection than Lord Northbrook. But political considerations stood in the way of His Lordship's appointment to the office, which he was peculiarly fitted to hold. It is no disparagement to Lord Hartington or any of his great predecessors to say that they did not bestow much attention upon Indian affairs before their induction to the India Office. When the proposal to establish a Home Council for India was under consideration and the India Bill of 1858 was before Parliament, the eminent and veteran Indian statesman, Mountstuart Elphinstone, wrote:—"The great point, of course, is the Council, and I think that proposal will furnish a body of excellent advisers for an honest, able and moderate Secretary (such as Lord Stanley appears to be), and that it will supply the deficiencies of a lazy or indifferent one [such as the Duke of Argyll was] much better than the ordinary check of a Board of Control would do, but that it will afford very little protection against a rash, fanciful, and self-willed chief, [such as Lord Salisbury was] and none at all against one, who shall combine with a ministry in a deliberate plan to appropriate the patronage of India or to make use of that country in any other way favourable to their own power or stability." Mr. Elphinstone's opinion should carry great weight with all who have the welfare of India at heart. It had been suggested by the late Mr. James Wilson that the Secretary of State for India, instead of having a special body of advisers, should consult, when necessary, the heads of the various departments of the India Office, either separately or together. This suggestion was rightly rejected, and the Indian Council was established at White Hall as a substitute for the Court of Directors. Can it, then, be contended with any show of reason that the Secretary of State's Council was created only with a view to provide the disestablished Directors of the East India Company with snug berth?

It is perfectly true that the Indian Council, as at present constituted, has not the power to do much good. The Council is rather a consultative than an executive body, and its members are unable to give effect to their views. But although the Secretary of State's Council cannot give effect to their views, they can publish their protests when they dissent from the opinions of their Chief, and this imposes an important check on the Indian Minister. We know very well what excellent results have flowed from the publication of the minutes of the dissentients upon the Vernacular Press Act and the proposal to throw the whole cost of the Afghan War upon the revenues of India. It is urged by the abolitionists that as Indian Ministers have shown little disposition to consult their Council, its maintenance involves waste of public money. But the use of such an argument displays gross ignorance of the history of the Home administration of India since the extinction of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government to the Crown. Has every Secretary of State for India since 1858 ignored the Council in the arbitrary and high-minded manner in which Lord Salisbury did? That a rash, fanciful and self-willed man like His Lordship should reduce the Council to a mere cypher, was clearly foreseen by Mountstuart Elphinstone. But fortunately all English statesmen are not like the imperious Lord of Hatfield. Lord Salisbury's predecessors, though they disregarded the advice of the Council in some matters, always consulted it. His Lordship evinced a total contempt for his Council, and the result of his action has been the Press Act, the License Act, and the Afghan War. In the same way Lord Lytton, in maturing his frontier policy, and in dealing with the cotton duties, had com-

pletely ignored his Council. But no one contends that the Viceroy's Council should be abolished for that reason. Exceptional causes will always produce exceptional results, and nothing can be argued from these regarding the ordinary course of events. If the Indian Council is practically useless, the proper thing to do is to reform and not to abolish it. The necessity of doing this has been clearly shown by Mr. Fawcett. In his admirable volume on Indian Finance he points out that the position and powers of the members of the Secretary of State's Council are not clearly defined. He writes:—"By the Act of 1858 the members of Council were to hold their offices on the same permanent tenure as an English Judge. It was apparently thought that as to them was to be entrusted the duty of controlling expenditure it was essential that their position should be made as independent as possible. Some time after the Duke of Argyll became Secretary of State for India it was evident that he held a different view from that which had been held by some of his predecessors as to the functions which ought to be exercised by the Council." The absolute divergence in the views as to the functions of the Council held by the highest authorities was brought to strong relief in the remarkable debate which took place in the House of Lords in 1869, when the Duke of Argyll introduced his Bill to limit the tenure of office by members of the India Council to ten years. On that occasion Lord Salisbury supported by Lord Cairns maintained one view as to the functions of the Council, and the Duke of Argyll, backed by the then Lord Chancellor, expressed an entirely opposite opinion. When the Lord Chancellor interpreted the law in one way and an ex-Lord Chancellor interpreted it in an exactly opposite way, there must be some uncertainty in the law. It is imperatively necessary that the law should be unmistakably clear. The powers and functions of the India Council should be clearly defined, and then we shall hear no longer of the uselessness of that body. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* is good enough to assure us that the abolition of the Indian Council will make a saving of £40,000 in the Home Charges. Now, we are not in favour of the foolish policy of effecting economy at the expense of efficiency. The Home Charges of India can be reduced in other ways, without the slightest detriment to the public interests. The Stores Department of the India Office and the Royal Engineering College cost the Indian tax-payers upward of £45,000 per annum; and if these two institutions be abolished the true interests of India will not suffer in the least. Let the pruning knife fall on these and other costly encumbrances and not on the Indian Council, who has, on many an occasion, done Yeoman's service to the helpless millions of this country.

THE LICENSE TAX IN THE N. W. P.

MR. ALLAN HUME'S merciless and scathing exposure of the real working of the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. In reporting on the license tax operations in those provinces in 1879, the ex-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department and late Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue spoke out his mind with fearless frankness and told Sir John Strachey a few plain truths. But the corresponding report for the past year, which has been recently published, is of a routine character and contrasts most unfavourably with its predecessor. Mr. Cairns Daniell, the Acting Junior Member, who is responsible for the present document, does not go to the heart of the subject. The report tells us about the gross realizations, net collections, the percentage of assessments and many other things, which are not of much consequence to the public. We perfectly agree with the *Pioneer* that what one really wants to know about the practical working of a direct impost like the License Tax, "is how far the existence of the tax has been employed as an opportunity for extortion, how far it has demoralised the people by teaching them to make false returns, and the employees of Government, by giving them opportunities for roguery, what officers of experience in collecting it really think about it—not what they say in district returns prepared under a

full sense of the fact that if they express their opinions too freely, they will be told that their business is to obey orders and give their advice when it is asked for, not before." On all these important points the report under notice is entirely silent. Its author and the writer of the Government Resolution upon it do their best to paint the whole thing in roseate hues; but in spite of all their exertions, the report contains suspicious hints, and we get glimpses of the real truth now and then.

The chief feature in the License tax administration of the year under report is, of course, the exemption of persons with incomes not exceeding Rs. 500 per annum. This change in the law has greatly reduced the number of assesses. Nearly three-fourths of the licensees of former years have obtained exemption; but the yield of the tax last official year was reduced by only one-fourth. This fact is instructive. It shows that many persons, who had hitherto been assessed in Class III, have been promoted to the next higher class. That this would be the practical result of the change in the law was predicted by us, and events have shown that we were no false prophet. As we anticipated, the net of the tax has been thrown over all licensees in the lowest class, who could possibly be brought within it. The Allahabad Board of Revenue assure us that the promotion of licensees from Class III to Class II, has been made after due enquiry in most districts; but we know well from past experience that an assurance of this kind given by officials is not worth the paper on which it is recorded. If all persons, whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 500, really obtained exemption the relief would undoubtedly be very great. But the truth is, as Mr. Allan Hume showed it conclusively last year, that a direct impost like the license tax cannot be assessed in this country with any thing like fairness. The beneficial change in the law exists—on paper only; it is not practically felt by numbers of the licensees in the lowest class. Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Board's report, observes:—"Far greater accuracy of assessment is possible when the number to be assessed is small; and with the superior knowledge now acquired, the assessments will, it may be hoped, be in future as just as it is possible for assessments of this nature to be." The italics are ours. It is, however, impossible in the nature of things that assessments of this kind could be accurate and just. Mr. Allan Hume has rightly said "that the assessment is practically a guess as to income based upon an estimate of ostensible means."

That the administration of the license tax in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the past year was not satisfactory, and that its working did in many instances involve hardship and injustice, may be gathered from the report under notice. In the first place, we observe that 54,832 persons assessed at Rs. 13,38,495, were entered in the list originally prepared. Of these 15,752 persons in the North-Western Provinces and 4,487 in Oudh petitioned the Collectors. The result of these petitions was to reduce the demand to Rs. 10,53,230 in the North-Western Provinces and to Rs. 1,40,105 in Oudh. Appeals to Commissioners further reduced these sums to Rs. 10,47,805 and Rs. 1,36,795 respectively. The final demand stood at Rs. 11,84,541 assessed on 49,850 persons. In other words, 9 per cent. of the persons entered in the original lists and 11 per cent. of the demand assessed upon them had eventually to be struck off. Can the Board of Revenue assure us that the final assessments, which were effected at heavy cost and excessive labour, were really just and fair, and did not involve a vast amount of hardship to individuals? In many districts the original assessments made by the tahsildars were far above the mark. Sir George Couper tells the Collectors of Saharanpore and Meerut to be careful not to "pitch the assessments too high;" and he admits that "there seems to have been a general tendency on the part of the tahsildars to estimate incomes at too high a figure and to assess in class II. an unduly large number of persons who had previously been assessed in class III." Again, "the number of persons originally assessed was larger than

it ought to have been;" and the "large number of refunds in the majority of the Oudh districts and in the North West Province districts of Farrakabad, Lalitpur, Fatehpur and Ghazipur are an unfavourable feature of the return." Mr. Aikman, acting Collector of Aligarh, says that when the original list "came to the test, the tahsildars were unable to support it by proof, and the tax had to be remitted." The Commissioner of the Agra Division suspects that Muttra and Farrakabad have been over-assessed. In regard to collection, he thinks that there has undoubtedly been "over-assessment somewhere." The net collections in that district have risen from 36,314 to Rs. 57,000 in spite of the abolition of class III; and yet the Collector, Mr. Fidy, is not certain that even the present assessment is a full one. "The district in 1879," writes the Board of Revenue, "ranked fourth in the division in the yield of the tax: now it stands at the head of the divisional list, and as high as fourth in the list of the province. It has yielded more than any of the wealthy, populous districts of the Benares division, and more than such trading centres as Agra, Allahabad, or Lucknow. This result is certainly extraordinary for an agricultural district, but recently brought within reach of railway." In Farrakabad "there appears to have been a general determination on the part of the tahsildars to make good the loss occasioned by the exemption of class III. by severity of assessment." In the teeth of stubborn facts mentioned above and many more of the same kind, which may be gleaned from the report under notice, Sir George Couper does not hesitate to view "with satisfaction" the results of the administration of the License tax in the North-Western Provinces during the past year! This speaks for itself and scarcely requires any comment.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN CALCUTTA.

THE last number of the *Indian Evangelical Review* contains a long article, which professes to give a history of the "Calcutta Open-air Preaching case." It of course gives the so-called history from a missionary point of view. It is not a bare narrative of facts, but is largely interspersed with comments. The main contention of the missionaries has been that they have always enjoyed the right of preaching in the public squares of Calcutta, of which there are 8, and in support of it they adduce these two facts—1stly that "in Wellington Square, open-air preaching has been carried on, though not so regularly, for a longer time—many years—some say fifty,—before its tank was turned into the reservoir and covered over;" and 2ndly that "in the south-east quarter of Beadon Square, on the grass, open-air preaching, chiefly in the English language, has been carried on almost every evening during the last two years." Now, as regards the first the *Reviewer*, who was evidently not in Calcutta at the time, forgets that missionaries were not allowed to preach within the Square when it was a garden with a tank in the centre. Then the missionaries used to preach at corners outside the Square, and this statement is corroborated by all old inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The Wellington Square has a history of its own, which deserves notice. When the reservoir for water supply to the Southern Division was made, the tank within it was obliterated. The inhabitants of the Wellington Square locality banded themselves together as a Protest Committee, and moved the High Court for a writ of *mandamus* against the late Justices, with a view to restrain them from diverting the Square to purposes other than those to which it had hitherto been applied. No missionary then joined the Committee, and the right to preach in the Square was not then asserted. When the reservoir was made, the question was—how should the square or the ground be utilized? It was proposed to rail off the Square at a cost of Rs. 36,000. This proposal was rejected by the Corporation, and the late Mr. J. B. Roberts, who opposed the motion, thus expressed himself on the subject: "He fought against the proposition, and after a hard fight it was almost unanimously voted that there should be no railing; but that the Square should be enclosed with a fence

consisting of stone posts and chains. Why he wanted the posts and chains was that there should be freedom, and because he knew that directly a railing was put there, there would be Mr. Bartlett and his flowers, and a chowkidar to rap the knuckles of every little boy who plucked a leaf. He went home that night rejoicing that he has gained for the public a playground, where the children could romp about as much as they liked, and also that he has saved the rate-payers an expense of Rs. 36,000." Again: "In Wellington Square every inducement should be held out for children to romp and play about, always having regard to the protection of the property of the Municipality." It will be thus seen that when the Wellington Square was laid out on the present plan it was intended as a playground for boys, and nothing was then said about open-air meetings or preaching. As for Beadon Square, it was intended as a "lung" for the native town, as a place for health and recreation for the denizens of the crowded quarters of the Chitpore Road. When preaching first commenced in this Square special permission was taken by the preacher, but subsequently no permission was obtained. But the *Reviewer* himself admits that preaching in Beadon Square has not been held for more than two years. So much for the antiquity of the right of the missionaries to preach in public squares. But they have evidently confounded street-preaching with square-preaching. If by open-air preaching they mean street-preaching, they are perfectly right, for that practice has been in existence for years past. But neither had the Municipal Commissioners, nor the Police sought to restrict or interfere with the right of the missionaries to preach in public streets.

The *Reviewer* says that "these squares are public property vested in the Calcutta Municipality for public purposes." Quite so, and these "public purposes" are declared by law to be "sanitary purposes." The only question at issue then is, do "sanitary purposes" mean or include preaching?—and it was the duty of the *Reviewer* to solve this question first before he descanted on extraneous matter. He has, however, prudently kept himself away from it. That would have been taking the bull by the horn, and it is not always safe. Then the question comes—have those in whom the property is vested for the public any right to control or regulate its use? But this, too, has been evaded, for it could not be faced. No one can have the hardihood to assert that preaching in the squares constitutes a sanitary purpose or that the custodians of the squares have no right to regulate their use. To say so in so many words would be to compromise oneself. The usual course in such cases is to dwell on vague generalities, ex-cathedra assertions, India rubber logic, and round-about fallacies, and the *Reviewer* is a perfect master of such tactics. Whatever the premises, the conclusion must be as the arguer wants to have it. There is the premises that the missionaries constitute a part of the public, and therefore have a right to use the public squares, and the conclusion is at once drawn that as they have a right to use the public squares, so they have a right to practise their profession and preach there. The publican is also a member of the public and has a right to use the squares, and by parity of reasoning it must follow that he should have the right also to set up stalls there for the retail of gin, and others to sell other articles. This is absurd, but the missionaries not only contend that they as a part of the public have a right to preach in the squares, but assert that the attempt to regulate that right has proceeded from an inimical feeling towards Christianity. The *Reviewer* says: "For the last two years there has been more open-air preaching in Calcutta and especially in these public squares, and much larger audiences of non-Christian listeners have been obtained, than has ever been the case before in Calcutta. This has been a matter of frequent congratulation among Christian missionaries and their friends; and no doubt a matter of much grief to the enemies of Christianity." The italics are ours. But is Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, and Commissioner of Police, himself a Christian, "an enemy of Christianity?" The *Reviewer* goes on to say:

"He (Mr. Harrison) a very devoted Roman Catholic, one who is always ready with his word and pen to advocate the claims of that denomination. And though this fact is mentioned in connection with what follows, it is not because we seriously suppose he would have, simply as a Roman Catholic, opposed open-air preaching, though it is well known that no Roman Catholic engages in open-air preaching or indeed in any missionary operations among the heathen in Calcutta or neighbourhood; and though the contrary has been asserted, it is quite true that the missionaries believed that the Viceroy, who is also a Roman Catholic, was more on their side than on that of the Commissioner of Police in this matter. But it was well known that there was an influential party in the Municipality, whose sympathies were against the open-air preaching, especially of Christianity; and also against the ryots or Bengali peasants in whose interest open-air meetings were at the time being held throughout the country under the leadership of some of the members of the Indian Association with the view of their expressing an opinion on the Rent Bill then before the local Legislative Council. At the head of this anti-preaching party was the Hon'ble Kisto Das Pal, C. I. E. Secretary of the British Indian Association (of Zemindars) and Editor of the *Hindu Patriot*. It was believed by some that this party, whose hostility to Christianity and Christian Missionaries and to ryots and ryot conferences was well known, might think that now was the time when they might carry out their cherished plans against all those put together, when there happened to be a Roman Catholic Commissioner of Police as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, and a Roman Catholic nobleman was Viceroy and Governor General of India. It was stated also by Mr. Pal, in public meeting and by the *Englishman* that the Bengal Government was in favour of putting down the preaching in the Squares."

As public writers we are doomed daily to wade through a great deal of rot, but it has seldom fallen to our lot to come across such a tissue of gross misstatements within such a small compass as in the above. Now, neither the Municipality nor the Police have, as we have said above, made any attempt to put down "open-air preaching especially of Christianity." Street-preaching is open-air preaching, and have the Municipal Commissioners or the Police said one word against it? Then we are told that the "influential party at the Municipality" were opposed to both the Missionaries and Ryots, and that they were therefore desirous to stop Missionary preaching and ryot-meetings in public squares. But it so happened that the opposition party included a Commissioner, who was himself a professor in a Calcutta Missionary College and therefore presumably in favour of the Missionaries, and who was also the moving spring of an Association, which professes to represent the cause of the ryots. And what did he say? He said:

"He felt that the Corporation was not in the slightest degree animated by anything like feeling against the missionaries; he had the utmost sympathy with their work. Hindus could not forget the inestimable benefits which the Christian missionaries have conferred on their country; they had been the pioneers of civilization and education, and the educational system of the country was in no ordinary degree indebted to the efforts of men like Duff and Mr. Fife. And the Corporation, consisting as it did for the most part of native gentlemen, could not but be animated by feeling of the utmost friendliness to the missionaries: therefore, if the Commissioners thought it necessary that missionaries should take out licenses to preach, they did so on the broad ground of principle. The public squares were vested in the Commissioners, and because they had the right over the squares, it was but just and proper in the interests of the public that they should vindicate their rights, and it seemed strange therefore that the missionaries should dispute the matter of right. If it were necessary to hold an Ordination Meeting at the Town Hall, would not the missionaries apply for permission to use the Hall? The license was not a license to preach the word of God, but to use property which belonged to the Corporation, and was vested in it."

"The Commissioners did not wish to interfere with the teaching of Christianity; they might not accept the teaching of the missionaries; but he believed he expressed the unanimous feeling of the Corporation when he said that they revered the Christian Missionaries who were doing a wholly honorable and God-sent work. Therefore it was not from an attitude of unfriendliness and hostility, or a desire to throw difficulties in their way, that the Corporation had been induced to take this action."

"It was in the exercise of their rights alone that they desired that licenses should be taken out. The question would come on before the Magistrates of Police, and there the question would be decided whether the right was vested in the Corporation. He hoped the question between the Corporation and the Missionaries would be settled by Court of Law in a satisfactory way. In that case the position which the Commissioners occupied with reference to the use of these squares would be decided. But he wished it to be distinctly understood that, in taking up the attitude which the Commissioners had taken up in respect to missionaries of all creeds and denominations, it had been dictated by a regard for the public interest, and was not prompted in the slightest by any feeling of hostility or unfriendliness towards Christian missionaries towards whom his feelings were those of the profoundest respect and veneration."

And poor Mr. Pal, upon whose devoted head have fallen the vials of Missionary wrath, spoke to the following effect:

"Squares were vested in the Municipality like streets and other Municipal property. The Commissioners were trustees for the rate-payers, and it rested with them to regulate the use of the property according to their own judgment and discretion in the interests of the rate-payers. Allusion had been made to the Town Hall, and there when the missionaries met, they did not object to apply to the Chairman for permission to use it. If it did not conflict with their consciences to take permission in one instance, he could not for his life understand why it should conflict with their consciences to take the permission in the other instance? Then the street Processions had become a new phase of religious life in the capital. The Christian missionaries had been following the example of the Brahmos who again had been following the example of the Hindus, in marshalling street processions attended with music. Now street processions were very good things and very attractive, and he had not the slightest objection to them; but at the same time it was necessary that for the preservation of order, licenses should be issued for these processions. He had never heard a single objection taken by the Missionaries, either Christian or Brahmo or Hindu, to these licenses. He would ask again, was it incompatible with Missionary conscience to take permission for preaching in Squares? He did not wish to use harsh expressions, but he submitted that in this matter there ought at least to be consistency. The Commissioners were told that what the Church of England Missionaries might do, the Non-Conformists would not do. He believed the Commissioners would admit that they did not sit there to discuss the claims of particular denominations of Christianity. They had nothing to do with such questions, but had only to consider the general principles at stake, and to decide the question on the broad grounds of public feeling and justice. He could not, however, conceive for one moment that there could be any servant of God, of whatever faith, who could in his conscience say, "I will defy the laws of man in order to preach the law of God." He says that that servant could not be a true servant of God who would not obey the laws of man for the preservation of life and property, for the protection of society, for the promotion of order and harmony. If those laws had not been respected, the world would have been flooded with fanaticism, aye, it would have come to chaos and confusion again. He was reminded here of the attitude which some of the missionaries had assumed towards the Corporation in consequence of the resolution of the Town Council. He had no wish to discuss the proceedings of this or that body outside this Chamber; the missionaries had every right to express their opinion freely and frankly regarding any public measure; but he entreated them to bear in mind that their criticisms should be based upon truth and upon facts. The Corporation had no intention whatever of interfering with the rights of missionaries or of any other persons. Strictly speaking, the Corporation, as a body, had no religion. It was like the Government of this country observant of a policy of religious neutrality and tolerant of all creeds, and acted in fact without leaning to one side or the other. The Resolution of the Town Council had been based upon broad Catholic grounds; no invidious distinction of race or creed had been made; it was open to any missionary to preach in the squares subject to certain rules and regulation to be laid down by the Corporation."

The squares, he maintained had been originally established for the sake of public health and recreation, and not for preaching or holding open-air meetings therein. Most of them had been laid out as gardens, and if you went to Beadon Square now, you would see in what a wretched condition the garden was owing to Missionaries and others preaching there and drawing crowds. He had heard numerous complaints on this score. Dalhousie Square was laid out as a garden. He would like to see a party of missionaries go to that square, and preach and ruin the

garden. Europeans lived in that quarter, and they know how to maintain their rights. They were told that squares were used for this purpose in England. He had never been there, and did not know what was the practice, but he had heard and read that squares in England were private properties to which only the inmates of the landlords residences were admitted. No missionaries were allowed to preach there. In Calcutta why could not the missionaries go to the maidan and preach there as they did in the parks in England? If they went to the Eden garden, they would also see how soon Europeans would assert their rights. Squares which were laid out as gardens should not, he for one held, be used for public preaching."

This was the head and front of Mr. Pal's offending, and he is branded as an enemy of Christianity, of ryots, and what not. As regards the Lieutenant-Governor we should, in justice to him, say that he never expressed himself against open-air preaching. His Honor held with the Commissioners that squares were meant for public health and recreation, and ought to be maintained for health purposes. May we venture to tell the missionaries in the words of their Holy Writ—bear not false witness against thy neighbour!

The facts of the "Calcutta open-air preaching case" are simple enough. The attention of the Police and the public was first drawn to the subject by the report of a row at Wellington Square in connection with missionary preaching. The Deputy Commissioner of Police made the following report to the Chairman of the Corporation dated the 29th April 1881:

"During the last few weeks considerable gatherings of people have assembled from time to time in Wellington Square to hear certain preachers of various denominations deliver address on religious subjects.

"On more than one occasion danger has arisen of a breach of the peace, and the Police have been called in.

"To guard against the recurrence of any such disturbance I have directed the local Police throughout the Town, not to allow any such meetings to be held in any of the public Squares without the written permission of the Chairman of the Corporation. If such permission be ever given, I beg that timely intimation be sent to this office."

This was the first time the attention of the Municipal Commissioners was called to the subject. They did not take the initiative or the aggressive. On the report of the Deputy Commissioner the Commissioner of Police issued the following order:

It has been the practice hitherto for clergymen and others, who may wish to preach on religious subjects in squares under the control of the corporation of the Town of Calcutta, to apply to the Chairman of the Commissioners for permission to use the squares for that purpose. During the last few weeks this practice has been departed from in several cases, especially in Wellington Square, and complaints have reached the Commissioner of Police, arising out of the use to which the squares have been put. It is therefore ordered that no meeting for religious preaching shall be held in Beadon Square, College Square, Wellington Square, or Wellesly Square, without permission in writing from the Chairman.

"The Inspectors of Section F. J. K. and N. will give attention to these orders."

The Municipal Commissioners had nothing to do with this order, in fact they had no previous knowledge of it. The first sign of action on their part was a notice of a motion by Mr. Pal at the Town Council to enquire into the "practice of allowing Municipal Squares to be used for purposes of open-air preaching and lectures." Mind, the motion did not include only "preaching" but included also "lectures," so the object of the mover was not to put down "Christian preaching." At the meeting of the Town Council the Police Commissioner's order quoted above was read, and the Commissioner gave notice of a motion to prevent preaching in squares. When the second meeting was held it was pointed out by the Chairman that the Police Commissioner having taken the necessary steps, the matter had passed out of the hands of the Municipal Commissioners, and so the motion was withdrawn. So much for the unholy alliance between the Hindu members of the Corporation and their Roman Catholic Chairman, between "enemies of Christianity" and an unsympathizing Government, to put down Protestant Christianity in Calcutta by shutting public squares, which had been opened and main-

tained at public expense for public health and recreation, against Missionary preaching. We give these facts in fulfilment of a pledge we gave to our London correspondent on the subject.

The *finale* of the case is well known. The recusant missionaries were hauled up before the Police Magistrates for defying law and authority, but their worshipers gave a reading of the law different from what the Advocate General and the Police Commissioner had given, and the action of the latter was declared to be *ultra vires*. The Commissioner of Police has not chosen to contest the legality of this decision by a reference to the High Court, but has under the instructions of the local Government, and with the assistance of the Lord Bishop, framed certain rules for the regulation of preaching in public squares.

The *Evangelical Review* discloses one fact connected with the preaching case, which deserves notice. It appears that all Protestant missionaries in Calcutta were not disposed to defy law and authority. A body of them headed by Rev. Mr. Robertson, Principal of Dr. Duff's College, counselled their *confreeres* to render unto Cæsar what belonged to Cæsar. But they were not listened to. The defiant Padres pooh-poohed this moderate counsel. The spirit shown by these missionary fire-brands from the beginning to the end of this controversy, we cannot help remarking, is a sad commentary on that Christian meekness, which it is their vocation not only to preach but also to practise.

THE MYSORE PARLIAMENT.

FROM A MYSOREAN.

II.

There is one point in the review of the Revenues of the Province which requires careful observation and consideration on the part of the Government of India in its important bearing on the present depressed condition of the Finances. "Mysore does not derive any revenue from salt which is a large and increasing source of revenue in other parts of India. The excised salt which its people mostly consume contributes to the revenues of British India. In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India, the manufacture of salt within 5 miles of the British frontier has been prohibited in view to prevent the smuggling of the salt into the British Frontiers." As it was only the other day that the Province was handed over to its native ruler, the British Government have not had opportunities to note the great injustice done to our impoverished Province in this direction. We are quite confident that H. E. the Marquis of Ripon and Major Baring who have had the credit of infusing a new life into the financial administration of India, and whose keen sense of justice and fair play is the theme of admiration in the country, will do what is just in the matter, and relieve, to some extent, the heavy burden of the Mysore Government. So much for the revenue side of the Report.

The dire famine of 1876-77 had not only the disastrous effect of diminishing the revenues by 8½ lakhs but also involved the State in a debt of 60 lakhs. Before the famine, the British Government spent all they got in the Province without allowing any margin for such calamities. The onerous duty of repairing the fortunes of the Province in this crisis fell fortunately for the Province on the shoulders of Sir James Gordon, then Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja. This duty was heavy enough. It was made heavier by the addition of the momentous and delicate duty of preparing the Province for native administration in the short space of 3 years. With the help of Mr. Rangachari, whose administrative talent and thorough knowledge of politics are so well known, Sir James Gordon put his shoulders in earnest to the wheel and brought to bear on the work his keen power of discrimination, gentleness of character, unflinching will and large experience, which he had acquired in Mysore during a career of seven years in close intimacy with his Highness and the public.

Sir James's Government did not follow the example of Lord Lytton's Government by levying an odious license tax on an already overtaxed and impoverished people and did not attempt any thing that might have turned out the last feather to break the camel's back;—but followed rigid policy of retrenchment of expenditure in the several overgrown departments of Government, without in any way impairing their efficiency. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to substitute lower paid natives for highly paid Europeans, whose services were borrowed from the Imperial Government, and to simplify the Government machinery in several directions by bringing it in accord with the present state and requirements of the country.

"These arrangements effected a complete separation of Judicial from Revenue Functions and by dispensing with an intermediate office of control like that of the Commissioner has rendered the District administration more prompt and effectual with a great saving of correspondence." In all a saving of 13½ lakhs has been effected. It is quite unnecessary to trouble our readers with dry details. These reductions, exclusive of Railways, would have brought down the ordinary charges of the administration to 96½ lakhs, but as the famine debt has entailed a new charge of 4 lakhs for the annual interest, and as the pension charges have increased by a lakh in consequence of the reduction, and as the remuneration to village officers fixed by the Survey, has entailed a further addition of a lakh, the saving effected has been reduced to 8 lakhs, and the present annual expenditure amounts to 101 lakhs of rupees. This would leave no surplus for Railways, if the revenue were to remain in the same figure as in the last year, but the income for the current year is estimated at 103 lakhs, and by further reduction of expenditure in the medical, jail establishments &c His Highness's Government is resolved to provide an annual surplus

of 5 lakhs for Railway expenditure. We can not set too high a value on this resolution of the Mysore Government.

The idea of "screwing" out additional revenue from the people has been wholly rejected. The productive investment of 5 lakhs of Rupees every year in public works, chiefly Railways, will be attended with many direct and indirect advantages to the people, and will also provide an insurance fund against famines.

We now come to the culminating part of the Report which sets off to great advantage, the noble determination of the Mysore Government to bring about a thorough industrial revolution in the Province.

I wish particularly to dwell on the fact that the ordinary routine of the administration of the Government, is not the only subject which requires our notice. The development of the various industries on which the prosperity of the country is dependent, equally demands our consideration, and His Highness's Government will be always prepared to give every attention to any suggestions which may be made upon these subjects. A thorough industrial revolution can be effected in the Province, whose resources are in an undeveloped state for want of energy, ambition, and above all intelligence in the people, by creating new objects of desire, and by placing every corner of the Province within easy reach of foreign markets. Commerce alone is best calculated to achieve this end; we are extremely happy to find this principle pervading the Dewan's scheme on the subject.

To ensure the material prosperity of the Province, the Dewan rightly believes that operations should be commenced in the following directions:—

- I. The opening out of the Province by means of Railways without which nothing great can be accomplished.
- II. The establishment of manufacturing industries.
- III. Improvements in agriculture with special regard to the production of exportable commodities of value.
- IV. Mining in gold and other metals.

The Dewan observes:—

I. "The Railway besides being profitable in itself, will greatly add to the wealth of the exporting districts and secure economy and efficiency in the administration and will be invaluable for promoting industry and cultivation and the general development of the Province."

In addition to the present lines of Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, three others are urgently required for the Province. A central line leading from Bangalore to Tumkur, Tiptoor, Tarikere and on to the frontiers of the province a total distance of 200 miles, is of the greatest importance in bringing all the wealthy districts and all remote parts of the Province within easy reach of Bangalore, and in providing against future famine. The other two lines, though they will traverse poor tracts, are required to establish railway communication between Mysore and the important coffee districts of Wynad and Coorg, and the Western coast. The importance of bringing the Province within easy reach of the sea-board cannot be overestimated.

"These three Railways, about 300 miles in length, may cost 120 lakhs of Rupees. It is not to be expected that such costly works could be constructed out of the current revenues of the Province. English enterprise which had unfortunately been long kept out, seems now favourably disposed to embark on such undertakings in India; and arrangements could be made with English Companies to undertake the construction of these Railways by the guarantee of a moderate interest of 4 per cent on the outlay only during the first few years of the construction. It is confidently expected that the Railway will soon begin to repay the interest and become altogether self-supporting, and thus these important works so essential to the prosperity of the province will have been provided without any cost to the State."

To His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon and to Major Baring should be given the credit of invoking private English enterprise in undertaking productive public works in India. Mysore should congratulate itself on having statesmen at its helm, who keep with the time and try to put into effect the latest improvements in financial administration. As the Mysore Government are following in the wake of the British Government, we are quite confident that the Marquis of Ripon will give every facility for bringing English capital to Mysore, without which nothing great and good can be expected. In Mysore, labour is cheap; land can be had in plenty; if England, which has an unlimited command over capital were to send out enterprising capitalists, Mysore would put forth the whole of its productive energy.

II. "Special arts of taste and skill may thrive by manual labour alone, but industries intended to supply the wants of the great body of the people, can not hope in these days, to sustain themselves against foreign competition without the aid of machinery. The limited cultivation of cotton in the Province is not favourable to the establishment of cotton mills on a large scale, though there is field enough for a mill or two. The breeding of sheep for wool and the manufacture of woollen articles is an industry peculiar to the Province, and will be greatly benefited by the application of the machinery to it. The establishment of a paper manufactory has also been lately mooted."

III. "The cultivation of exportable products of value offers the widest field for improvement. The most important under this head, coffee enterprise, is already in the hands of an intelligent body of English planters who can be trusted to give every attention to it. Other important products such as cinchona which can be grown in the same parts of the country, may be expected to receive every attention." By importing food-grains by means of Railway from other parts of India, many tracts of land could be devoted to the cultivation of cotton and wheat, and sugarcane which fetch comparatively very high prices in foreign markets.

The most important industry, however, peculiar to the Province, is the cultivation of silk. The land on which the Mulberry is grown, has hitherto been subjected to special high rates of assessment, and the industry had lately all but died out, in consequence of the deterioration of the worm. It has fortunately now revived of itself, probably owing to some climatic changes. The success that has attended horse-breeding at Kunigal, should reasonably induce the Government to extend the enterprise in several grass-growing parts of the Province. Kunigal horses fetch very good prices whenever they come to the market. There is also ample scope for cattle breeding. Mysore bulls have an historical fame for doing hard work and possessing great power of endurance. We are quite sure that the present Government will leave no stone unturned to increase the wealth of the

country. The Government believes that there is great scope for improvements in agriculture. A good attempt was made to impress on the minds of the representatives present at the meeting the immense advantages of deep ploughing, especially in the deep red and black dry soils in retaining greater moisture, and in supporting the crops against failure of the rains for a longer interval than otherwise. The present Government are determined not to cry in the wilderness. Some of the representatives were practically shown the immense advantages of a Cawnpore plough, which was made specially according to the direction of the Mysore Government over the rude country-plough. His Highness's Government has resolved to make arrangement for getting suitable ploughs made in the country itself at cheap rates.

IV. "Another enterprise engaging the attention of capitalists in England is the mining for gold. Auriferous reefs are believed to run through different parts of the Province on an extensive scale; and if those engaged in the enterprise should succeed in working these reefs with profit they would completely revolutionize the future of the country. The mining rules of the Mysore Government give every facility for capitalists. Lands supposed to contain reefs can be had from the then Government without any immediate money consideration, simply providing for the payment of the assessment of the lands with a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of the mines. The prospects must yet be regarded as uncertain, but it is to be hoped that the attention of English capitalists, now awakened in India, may be soon directed to the development of other mining resources." A necessary preliminary to development of the mining resources would be, it is believed, the survey of the Province supposed to be rich in gold and other metals by an experienced and well known geologist, who should be specially got out for the purpose from England. Although this will cost the Government a few thousands of rupees, we think the venture would be a very profitable one as a favourable report from such an authority would infuse confidence into the minds of English capitalists. We are sure that this humble suggestion will receive its due attention.

To give effect to all the suggestions contained above, His Highness the Maharajah thinks that the appointment of a special officer for the purpose would not be of much service, as a single individual's experience would at best be limited; and is, therefore, desirous of organizing a large association of private, influential and wealthy gentlemen who are likely to interest themselves in the matter. Such an association with the help of the Government, might, when properly constituted, be able to take the initiative in promoting the industry of the country. An association of wealthy men has another and important function in India. Commercial confidence is at a very low ebb; and the accumulative desire in the people is therefore very weak, and joint-stock companies not many. The association might form the main stream into which small capital might flow with great ease.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returns to the capital on Friday next the 2nd proximo at about 8-30 A. M.

A REMARKABLE CASE of female heroism has been brought to our notice. A female prisoner at Russa had gone to a tank within the jail compound, and slipped her foot and was drowned. Another female prisoner went to her rescue, and she too was drowned; a third prisoner made a like attempt and shared the same fate. A female warder, seeing this disaster, plunged herself into the water, and as she was a skilful swimmer, she managed to drag all the three to the land and thus saved their lives. Her heroism was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Magistrate, Mr. Lyall, and His Honor has been pleased to remit the rest of the sentence on the warder, who was herself a convict.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has by a public notification exempted all military men and officers from municipal taxes in Cantonments, which have been brought under the operation of a Municipal Act. The taxes they have been exempted from are as follows:

Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted.

- (1) Municipal taxes on salaries.
- (2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices, or appointments.
- (3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules, or ponies kept for military duty.
- (4) Municipal tolls leviable on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.

If civil officers of Government are liable to municipal taxes, we do not see any reason why military officers should enjoy an exemption from them. The distinction made is invidious and unjust. Even Municipal officers are not exempt from Municipal taxes.

IF THE popularity of a ruler is to be tested by the manner of the receptions with which he is greeted by those over whom he rules, when he moves among them, it is evident that Sir Ashley Eden's popularity in Behar stands very high.

Wherever he is going he is received with ovations. At Mozufferpore His Honor was received right loyally, and in reply to the Municipal address His Honor said, "there is no part of the enormous province the affairs of which I have controlled for the last five years in which I have felt greater interest and greater desire to ameliorate the condition of the people than Behar, and I am glad to find that in those measures to which you have alluded my endeavours have met with such a hearty and complete appreciation from the people affected by them." At Bettiah the reception, given as His Honor himself described it, was "princely." The planters also joined in the demonstration. Thus all classes of the community have united in honoring the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. GRANT DUFF seems to have begun his work in Maaras in right earnest. It is reported that His Excellency attends the Secretariat almost daily. In his intercourse with the natives he is said to be kind, conciliatory and affable. His reply to the Mahomedan Address shews that he means to act up to his principles. We regret that for want of space we cannot make room for the reply *in extenso*, but we do not hesitate to say that it breathes a spirit of large-hearted statesmanship.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Statesman* advocates the establishment of an aquaria for the Zoo. With reference to this subject an esteemed correspondent writes to us as follows: "There are no large marine aquaria in any part of India, and it would be a credit to Calcutta, and a greater credit still to any native gentleman possessing the means, if he made a donation to the Zoo, for the purpose of starting a large aquarium or several large aquaria to be accommodated in a house to be called after the donor. If you would advocate the scheme I feel certain Calcutta would not long continue behind the principal cities and towns of Europe and America in respect to aquaria for marine objects." We heartily second our correspondent, and venture to express a hope that some of our wealthy countrymen will come forward with their wonted liberality and make a suitable donation for this laudable object. The aquaria-house as suggested may be called after the name of the donor.

WE THANK Mr. R. D. Alexander, C. S., officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, for a copy of his book, entitled "Indian Case-Law on Torts." This book contains the majority of the Indian rulings on Torts by the Privy Council and the four High Courts, as reported in Sutherland's Weekly Reporter, the Bengal Law Reports, the High Court Reports for Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Indian Law Reports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad Series). The compiler has given here and there extracts from Addison on Torts, 4th edition; Underhill on Torts, 2nd edition; Goddard on the Law of Easements, 2nd edition; and Manly Smith's Law of Master and Servant. The compilation is sure to prove highly useful to our law courts, law students and legal practitioners.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY have commenced operations on Cornwallis Road. The law provides that they are to carry on their work without obstructing traffic, but they seem to care little for it. For instance at the north end of Cornwallis Road near Shambazar they have blocked up one side of the line by piling up scrapings and materials, and have left the other side open for carriages to pass. This side is not wide enough for two carriages to pass abreast and the result is that there is sometimes a block for half an hour or so. The Company have, however, been good enough to keep both sides of the line near College Square open for carriages. Has this distinction been made because natives only pass the Shambazar road and both Europeans and Natives pass the College Square road? We cannot understand on what principle the Engineer of the Corporation regulates the operations of the Tramway Company. The way in which the Company's operations are being carried on is a positive nuisance to the public, and the people of Calcutta have a just right to call upon both the

Tramway Company and the Municipal Commissioners to do their duty. The Company seem to be working in a spirit as if they were above law and authority.

THE BOGRA imbroglio has justly attracted a large share of public attention. The facts of the case are thus given by a correspondent:

SIR.—The Anniversary *Utsab* of the *Paribaric* Brahmo Samaj of Babu Sreenath Chatterjee, a medical practitioner, and Honorary Magistrate of Bogra, was celebrated on the 11th instant. Several leading gentlemen of high official and social position, numbering about 150, joined the ceremony. A pass was obtained by the order of the District Magistrate for the procession of *Sankirtan*, which was to pass through the Public Roads late in the evening of that day. In this procession amongst others there were a Deputy Magistrate, a Munsiff, a Sub-Deputy Magistrate, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, the Head Clerks of the Collector, District Superintendent of Police, the Treasurer to the Collectorate and several other respectable official and non-official gentlemen. The *Sankirtan* party (with about 100 gentlemen as stated above) started at 7 P.M. from the house of Babu Sreenath Chatterjee aforesaid. As the procession was passing through the public road near the residence of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Sharp, (who was then in charge of the District), a Sub-Inspector of Police with some chapsalis and constables came and stopped our progress and alleging that they have orders from the Magistrate to arrest and take us all to the said Mr. Sharp. We told the Sub-Inspector that we obtained a pass from the Magistrate for the purpose. He said he told Mr. Sharp about it, but he was inexorable, and would have us all taken before him. We accordingly submitted and went to the residence of Mr. Sharp, who being informed of our arrival ordered his sirdar bearer to tell the Sub-Inspector to take us to the Police lines and place us in custody of the Reserve Police. We followed the Sub-Inspector to some distance towards the line direction when the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsiff Babus told the said Sub-Inspector to get a distinct order for our arrest from the Joint-Magistrate above-named. The Sub-Inspector then went to Mr. Sharp, but to our surprise we know not why the Sub-Inspector came back and told us all to go away. We were then released and allowed to pass along with the *Sankirtan* as was authorized by the pass.

You can easily imagine Sir, what would have been our position had there been no such responsible public officers as the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsiff amongst us. We would surely have been kept in the custody of police throughout the whole night like the *Cholopara* priest and *Dhaki* (Drummers) who are out of the jurisdiction of the local municipality, who incurred the displeasure of Mr. Sharp for having disturbed his sleep, with the sounds of *Dhak* and noise of *Ghanta*, and muted with a *fisa* on the ground that *Dhak* and *Ghanta* were not essential for *Kali-Puja*.

The leader of the procession Babu Srimanta Chatterjee has lodged a complaint against Mr. Sharp and the Sub-Inspector to the District Magistrate, and 26th November has been fixed for the hearing. Mr. Sharp has obtained 4 week's leave from the 25th instant, and you can easily imagine what the result of the suit will be. Besides this there are other vagaries of Mr. Sharp. I think I have dwelt too long. Apologising for this long correspondence and hoping you will kindly insert the above lines with necessary remarks.

I remain,
Your most faithfully
AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Sharp has evidently mistaken his vocation. He does not apparently remember that the British Magistrate in the Mofussil is the immediate representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and that the people rightly or wrongly see the merits of the British Government reflected in the conduct of the Magistrate. How often have we said that the character of the British Government suffers not so much from its own faults as from those of its officers. But the Government can vindicate itself only when it duly marks its sense of the conduct of the offending officers, who thus bring discredit on the good name of Government. Mr. Sharp's conduct in this matter is a case in point, and we do hope that the Government will vindicate its own character by spotting him in the proper manner.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft Author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand London.

Correspondence.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of this week you give the questions sent for enquiry to the friends of Education in India by "the General Council on Education in India," which has been formed in London for the express purpose of promoting education to the masses of the people in this land in accordance with the direct provision of the despatch sent out by Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) to India, in 1854 when he was Secretary of State for India. I must confess that I have been rather grieved at the view which the *Hindoo Patriot* has taken of this question; I always gave the "Patriot" credit for being a *Patriot* indeed. The "Patriot" of the people and not of any party, or class, especially the rich class, which is not in so much need of help as the poor are from the "patriots" of their country.

As I know you to be fond of "fair play" and would not willingly misrepresent any person or public body, I venture to state that your remarks on the Council on Education, referred to, are not quite correct.

First of all you call the Council "an offshoot of the Exeter Hall party."

If it had been so, you as an Indian "patriot" should not disparage it on that account, you full well know that the so-called "Exeter Hall party" is of all parties in England been the best friend of the Hindus. Who first started public schools in India but, "the Exeter Hall party"? And among them are such names as "Duff" and "Carey," "Wilson" and "Ward," and many others such Hindu patriots as you yourself (if I mistake not) admire.

Who are the men who are always for most in sympathizing with sufferers from famines and from foul play to natives in India, but this same "Exeter Hall party"? Surely Mr. Editor it ill becomes you as a *Hindoo Patriot* to cast a slur at the best friends of your country.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to inform you that the credit to this benevolent movement is not due so much to what you call the "Exeter Hall party" as it is to ex-Governors, Generals and Commissioners from India, and to many noble Lords and most influential lay gentlemen in London and Edinburgh; while there are no less than 62 members of the British House of Commons, who are also members of "the General Council on Education in India," gentlemen in whom may be found all shades of political and religious opinion, but who in this matter of mass education in India are of one mind and one heart, and depend upon it they will not rest till the Educational Department in India will carry into effect the noble charter of general education which is contained in the celebrated Despatch of 1854 by Lord Halifax.

Then as to the object of the "Council" in the worthy efforts it makes you are also wrong and misleading. The object is not "to put down high education" as much as to extend elementary education to the millions of India, who are utterly neglected in this matter.

You must be aware of the fact that while sixteen lacs of Rupees is spent in Bengal by Government on the high education of the few (very few comparatively) only four lacs are devoted to the education of the many millions of poor ryots, who are not able to pay for education themselves.

Do you think it just and fair to use money for the high education of the sons of rich parents, who are well able to pay in full for their children, which should be given for the primary education of the masses, who are cheated and defrauded right and left because they cannot read nor write?

You must be aware of the sad fact that there are this day some fifteen millions or more poor children of school age, in Bengal, whom the Educational Department of Government has not yet touched, and, that while hardly one rupee yearly is spent by Government on the education of the poor classes, who are in *Patshalas*, some hundreds of rupees are annually expended on each of the rich students, who receive high education in Government Colleges.

Do you call this fair to the poor lads in Bengal, whose parents have nothing to pay but who are the main contributors of land revenue by their hard labor?

As to your remark that high education is "a bar to the spread of Christianity in India" in one sense you are quite right, for alas, it is a sad fact that much of the high education now gained in India sweeps away all traces of religion whether Hindu, or Christian, and substitutes for it rank infidelity or gross atheism, which bear fruit in demoralization, debauchery, and death, in the case of so many promising graduates from high class Colleges? In this sense truly high education is a bar to the success of all that is good and godly.

As to Christianity being debarred by high education, when that Education is based on true principles of honour to God and love to man, the charge is abundantly refuted by the fact that none are more zealous in the diffusion of high moral and mental education than the advocates of the religion of Christ to whom India itself is indebted for the many Missionary Colleges and High Schools that are carried on for the enlightenment of the rising generation of Hindus and Mahomedans.

Feeling sure of your enlightened liberality to give the above a place in the pages of your paper,

I remain yours faithfully,
THOMAS EVANS.

* Presidency College for 1880 Rs. 187 per each student.	
Sanskrit ditto	5381 ditto
Kishnagar ditto	324 ditto
Berhampur ditto	756 ditto
Patna ditto	224 ditto
Cuttack ditto	233 ditto

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26th November, 1881.

The tone of our commercial markets has during the week been somewhat firmer and a better feeling was shown for business operations.

Import.—Piece-goods remained almost unchanged. Greys chiefly wide descriptions continued to find buyers, but at previous rates, whilst White and Turkey red goods moved very slowly without any improvement on the last prices.

Yarns.—have hardly met with any change, the disposition exhibited by dealers has been very discouraging.

Exports.—Indigo and Tea continued to occupy the attention of merchants and others and fair amount of transactions took place, there were four public sales of Indigo held by Messrs. T. J. Thomas and Moran and Co. at which 1864 chests were put up, all found buyers except a small portion withdrawn. Jessore and Krishnagur obtained the highest rates.

Ten.—At the public sale held on the 24th instant 7800 chests were offered all found buyers except five hundred at prices half to one anna, lower than at the last sales.

Oil-seeds.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

Wheat.—No particular change has followed in this market; prices 2-8 @ 3 according to qualities.

Jute.—Fair amount of business has been transacted but owing to discouraging telegrams from Europe prices have been easier.

Rice.—The arrival of the new crops in the market has rendered prices easier, inviting shippers and others to operate, transactions reported at the following rates:

New ascody	1 9 6 to 1 14 0
New coarse ballam	1 10 0 " 1 11 0
Old low Table	1 8 0 " 1 12 0
" Ballam	1 14 0 " 2 4 0
Solui	1 8 0 " 1 12 6
Khari	1 6 0 " 1 9 0
Raree	1 10 0 " 1 13 0
Mooghy	1 14 0 " 2 2 0

MONEY.

The stringency has continued to be felt in this market, but the Bank of Bengal not having raised its rates for discount and interest has prevented matters from getting worse.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market owing to discouraging telegrams from London quoting lower rates for enforced papers became much affected and prices gradually dropped to the rates quoted below.

4%	101 8
4½	110 9

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has been flat and transactions confined within narrow limits chiefly in Tea stocks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Toondla Reading Club, Agra.....	13	4	0
Nurojee Fardonee E.q. Girgaum, Bombay.....	13	4	0
Vencatachar E.q., Bangalore.....	13	4	0
Kumar Dowlut Chander Roy, Cossipore.....	13	4	0
Baboo Ramapersad Tewari, Chikmagalur.....	6	10	0
" Mohendra Nath Seal, Bagdogra.....	6	10	0
" Bydyadhar Das, Tipperah.....	13	4	0
" Bonomally Roy, Pubna.....	13	4	0
" Brojsonder Moitra, Pubna.....	6	10	0
" Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
" Soorjeenarain Singh, Bhagulpore.....	13	4	0
" Petamber Ghose, Balasore.....	13	4	0
" Nepal Chunder Bose, Buxar.....	5	0	6
" Bhobbone Kunjon Mookerjee, Lucknow.....	13	4	0
" Bhogobutty Charn Banerjee, Jehanabad.....	9	14	0
" Jodoonath Nath, Ghatal.....	13	4	0
" Suamaprosad Mookerjee, Purneah.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, — November 23, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and ten days under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant.

Mr. A. C. Ture, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month and fourteen days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Furrudpore.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue returned from furlough on the 31st October 1881.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on Enbankment Surveys in the District of Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly and Beerbhoom, is also appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent under Act V (B. C.) of 1875, and of Collector under Regulation VII of 1822 in that District.

Mr. E. F. Growse, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on the 18th instant, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to Sudder Station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. L. Hare, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Sudder Station of the District of Manbhoom.

In notification of the order of the 18th October last, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, District and Session Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months under Sections 72-2 and 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th October 1881.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for twenty-five days under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 21st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. U. Cockburn, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for ten days, under Rule 2, Section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th December 1881.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 15th November 1881.

Mr. W. R. Green, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is allowed leave for seven days under Section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under order of the 25th October 1881.

The special leave granted to Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, under the order of the 28th March 1881, has been converted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to twelve months' leave on sick certificate.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th November 1881, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budgets for the year 1882 as revised by the Special Committee.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 5th and 12th November.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Drainage of Hastings at Meetings held on the 15th and 19th October and 8th November.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway Committee at a Meeting held on the 12th November.

5. To confirm the Chairman's nomination of Mr. N. N. Waslekar for the post of Superintendent of Water Works on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held under Act V. of 1879 to consider an application for re-licensing Jute premises Nos. 1 to 5 and 10 to 15 Manick Bose's Ghat Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

A SUB-OVERSEER REQUIRED.

For the Cooch Behar estate works Darjeeling. Salary Rs. 40 per month. His chief duties would be to supervise the repairs to houses; he should have a knowledge of building work, be able to take simple measurements and keep accounts in English. None but a smart intelligent man with a knowledge of these duties need apply and he should be able to join at once. Application with copies of certificates to be sent to,

GEORGE R. CLARK C.E.
Darjeeling.

COLEBROOK'S UMURA KOSHA.

The UMURA KOSHA in the original text of Colebrook's with interpretations and annotations will be published in three parts in April, 1882. Price for each part:—

To Subscribers.....Rs. 1.

To Non-subscribers.....Rs. 1 Ans. 4.

Subscribers' names are registered by Nobin Chandra Mittra, No. 8 Hogulcooria Gallee, Calcutta.

বঙ্গবাসী।

অপ্প মূল্যে বহু সাপ্তাহিক বাঙ্গালী সংবাদ পত্র।

মূল্য প্রতি সংখ্যার দুই পয়সা; অগ্রিম বার্ষিক ১০ দেড় টাকা;—ডাক মাফুল সমেত দুই টাকা মাত্র। কলিকাতা, হুগলি, বর্ধমান এবং কলকাতার, কেবল এই কয়েক স্থানের গ্রাহকগণ ১০০ টাকা দিলেই এক বৎসর কাগজ পাইবেন।

ক্রিয়ক বাবু গোপালকৃষ্ণ ঘোষ—উকীল; সিপাই হুজুর ইতিহাস প্রণেতা বাবু রজনীকান্ত গুপ্ত; রামমোহন রায়ের জীবনচরিত প্রণেতা বাবু নগেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় এবং আর ৩। ৪ জন বিজ্ঞ, বহুদর্শী লেখক ইহাতে লিখিবেন।

বঙ্গবাসীর উদ্দেশ্য, জন সাধারণের মধ্যে জ্ঞানের বিস্তার।

২৬শে অগ্রহায়ণ প্রথম প্রকাশিত হইবে। গ্রাহকগণ নিম্ন লিখিত ঠিকানায় আমার নামে পত্র লিখিবেন।

২৪ পটলডাঙ্গা স্ট্রীট। মৃজাপুর কলিকাতা।

ক্রিউপেন্দ্রনাথ সিংহরায়, কার্যাব্যক্ষ।

ধাত্রী (মেডিকেল কলেজের পরীক্ষার্থীণ।)

ক্রিমতী নিভাষিনী চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

১০৮ নং কলেজস্ট্রীট কলিকাতা।

জন্ম।

সম বারশত অক্টোবর মাসের অষ্টম মাসের অষ্টম দিবসে রাত্রি অক্টোবর মাসের (ইং ১৮৮১ সালে ২২ নবেম্বর) হুগলী জেলার অন্তর্গত হরিপাল থানার সামল সাচক ক্রিয়ামপুর নিবাসী ক্রিহেমন্তলাল মণ্ডলের প্রথম পুত্র জন্মিত হইয়াছে।

MESSRS. N. C. DHOLE & Co.'s Perfumed Rosy Cocoa-nut Oil.

APPLIED TO THE HEAD.—It promotes the growth of hair and strengthens its root. It cures headache, as well as giddiness and swinging of the head produced from any cause whatever, and keeps the head cool. It prevents premature grey hair, and destroys dandruff, and removes all impurities on the surface of the head. It also imparts gloss to the hair.

APPLIED TO THE BODY.—It revives and improves the general health. It prevents and cures all sorts of cutaneous diseases, and acts as a saponaceous inasmuch as by constant application, it restores natural color to the skin by removing all the external impurities. It keeps the body cool, and cures the burning sensation of both the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. Its perfume is retained for a long time even after the body has been immersed in water, and washed clean. After having been subjected to trials it has now found favour in many respectable families, and to a considerable extent has superseded the use of Macassar Oil and all other sorts of perfumed oil. The popularity of the oil manufactured by us has led many to attempt spurious imitations of it, but all such attempts have hitherto failed, and, in order to caution the public against being imposed upon, we desire it to be known that none is genuine, which does not bear our trade mark of the temple of Siva with Siva's image in it.

8 oz. phial or about a poah ... Rs. 0 12 0
24 " or a quart bottle ... " 2 0 0

MESSRS. N. C. DHOLE & Co.'s, Most Wonderful Pills.

The Specific for malarious fever, enlarged Spleen and Liver, and all sorts of Chronic fever. They are well-known to the gentry and Public of Calcutta, and the Muffussil for its marvellous efficacy in the said diseases. These pills have already superseded all mixtures for malarious fever and are considered invaluable tonics. Each Box containing 30 Silver Coated Pills. Re. 1-8.

To be had of the said Company's,
UNIVERSAL MEDICAL HALL.
283-84, Upper Chitpore Road, Sovabazar, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDING PROPERTY.

1½ anna share of Pergunnah Koondy in Zillah Rungpore being No. 164 in Collector's Touji.
2½ annas share of Moujah Momimpore being No. 167 in Collector's Touji.

Khuska-ghaghat (an undivided share.)

The above are leased in putni to one and the same person. The Putnidar pays annually Rs. 9,455-8 out of which the Zemindar pays to Government in Sudder Jumma and the Road and Public Works cesses Rs. 4,372-2-9. The zemindar's right is for sale.

Lot 68, Sunderbuns called Abad Kamargutty No. 1399 in Collector's Touji.

Whole area 9,000 biggahs—exclusive of lands occupied by embankments, inland canals, sluiceways, footpaths, boundary bunds, building, huts, &c. There are under actual cultivation upwards of 8,000 biggahs. Gross rental above Rs. 18,000; out of which the Landlord pays to Government in Sudder Jumma and the Road and Public Works cesses about Rs. 2,000.

There is a two-storied house with pukka godowns and out-offices on the estate.

Apply to Baboo Pearychand Mitter, No. 111, Radha Bazar, Calcutta, or to the Revd. Dr. Banerjee, 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS OFFERED AT AN AVERAGE COST FOR CASH.

Hamilton's Hedy 4 vols Rs. 25.
Cowell's Hindu Law (Tagore L. Lectures 1870-71) Rs. 16
Rangul Law Reports vols. 1, 7, 8, 9 each Rs. 18.
Weekly Reporter vol. I. Rs. 12.
Macrae's Indian Contract Act Rs. 5.
Rattigan Hindu Law of Adoption Rs. 3.
Montrian (W. A.) Institute of Jurisprudence (1 Re)—Manual of Jurisprudence (1 Re)—General Jurisprudence (1 Re)—Hindu Law and Inducature from the Dharma Sastra of Vajnavalkya in English with explanatory notes and Introduction Rs. 4.
Wyman's Revenue Civil and Criminal Reports, (1866-68 5 vols Rs. 15.)
15 Bospara Lane Calcutta Kedar Nath Banerjee.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES.

WILL BE HELD AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

On Monday, the 2nd January 1882.

Under the Patronage of

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All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hour of 1 and 5 P. M.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the words "Tender for Road repairs ward No.—" written thereon and be accompanied by earnest money of Rupees one hundred in full currency notes, to be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn after acceptance. The Commissioners reserve the right of accepting or rejecting any tender.

All tenders must be submitted on printed forms which will be obtained on application at the office on payment of one rupee each.

Municipal Commissioners' } R. C. STERNDALE,
Office at Alipore, dated 16 } Vice-Chairman.
November, 1881.

NOTICE.

Tenders are required and will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant for the construction of a raised walk or foot path on the side of the Russa Road from Chowringhee Road end to the junction of Kallighat road. Tenders to include the supply of Kerb and Channell Stores or *Mirzapore Chunuar* or *Barrakar Store* (to be specified in the tender.) Glazed earthen-ware drain pipes and all other materials.

Also for the construction of masonry surface drains on both sides of the said road.

Each tender to be contained in a sealed envelope with "Tender for foot path and drains" written thereon.

Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 in whole currency notes or Government Promissory notes duly endorsed to the undersigned to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer withdrawing from his tender after acceptance thereof.

Specifications and all further necessary information to be obtained on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, dated Alipore the 16th November, 1881.

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